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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ANTONETTE TAYLOR, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

PREMIER NUTRITION CORPORATION
f/k/a JOINT JUICE, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:16-cv-07097

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Antonette Taylor alleges causes of action against Defendant Premier Nutrition
 2 Corporation f/k/a Joint Juice, Inc. (“Joint Juice” or “Defendant”), on behalf of herself and all
 3 others similarly situated, and complains and alleges upon personal knowledge as to her acts
 4 and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including
 5 investigation conducted by her attorneys.

6 NATURE OF THE ACTION

7 1. This is a consumer protection class action brought pursuant to Fed. R. Civ.
 8 Proc. 23 arising out of Defendant’s false advertising its “Joint Juice” Products. Defendant
 9 claims Joint Juice provides significant health benefits for the joints of all consumers who drink
 10 its Products. These claimed health benefits are the only reason a consumer would purchase
 11 Joint Juice. Defendant’s advertising claims, however, are false, misleading, and reasonably
 12 likely to deceive the public.

13 2. Defendant markets, sells, and distributes Joint Juice, a line of joint health
 14 dietary supplements.¹ Through an extensive, integrated, and widespread nationwide marketing
 15 campaign, Defendant promises that Joint Juice will support and nourish cartilage, lubricate
 16 joints, and improve joint comfort. Defendant asserts that the ingredient glucosamine
 17 hydrochloride will provide these significant health benefits.

18 3. The same promise is made on all of the subject Joint Juice Products and
 19 throughout the Joint Juice marketing materials. For example, the Joint Juice six-bottle
 20 packaging prominently states that the Product “helps keep cartilage lubricated and flexible,”
 21 and that consumers should “drink daily for healthy, flexible joints.”

22 4. Throughout its advertising and marketing, Defendant communicated the same
 23 substantive message on all of the Products’ packaging and labeling: that the Products will
 24 improve the health of joints and relieve joint pain. As a result, the joint health benefit message
 25 on the packaging of Defendant’s Products will be collectively referred to as Defendant’s “joint
 26

27 ¹ The Joint Juice line consists of: (1) Joint Juice ready-to-drink supplement drink;
 28 (2) Joint Juice On-The-Go Drink Mix; and (3) Joint Juice Easy Shot Supplement (collectively,
 “Joint Juice” or the “Products”). Plaintiff reserves the right to include other Products as a
 result of discovery.

1 health benefit representations.”

2 5. Defendant’s advertising and marketing campaign is designed to induce
3 consumers to purchase Joint Juice because of their reliance upon the accuracy of the deceptive
4 health benefits message. As a result of its extensive marketing campaign (in 2009, Defendant
5 spent a reported \$3.5 million advertising Joint Juice), since 2009 Defendant has sold over \$156
6 million dollars of the Joint Juice Products.

7 6. Defendant, however, has sold products that do not perform as advertised. As a
8 result of the misleading messages conveyed by its marketing campaign, Defendant has caused
9 consumers to purchase products that do not perform as advertised.

10 7. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all other similarly
11 situated consumers to halt Defendant’s dissemination of this false and misleading advertising
12 message, to correct the false and misleading perception it has created in the minds of
13 consumers, and to obtain redress for those who have purchased Joint Juice.

14 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15 8. The Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2). The
16 matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000,
17 and is a class action in which there are in excess of 100 class members, and some of the
18 members of the Class are citizens of a state different from Defendant.

19 9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is
20 authorized to and does conduct business in California. Defendant has marketed, promoted,
21 distributed, and sold Joint Juice in California, and Defendant’s primary place of business is in
22 California, rendering exercise of jurisdiction by California courts permissible.

23 10. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1391(a) and (b) because
24 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this
25 district. Venue is also proper under 18 U.S.C. §1965(a) because Defendant transacts
26 substantial business in this District and is a resident of this District.

27 ///

28 ///

11. Intradistrict Assignment: Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 3-2(c)-(d), and 3-5(b), this action arises in San Francisco County and Defendant is headquartered in Alameda County, and it is therefore appropriate to assign this action to the San Francisco Division.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

12. Antonette Taylor is a citizen of the State of New Jersey. At all times relevant to this action, she resided in Camden, New Jersey. Beginning in and around 2014, Plaintiff Taylor was exposed to and saw Defendant's representations by reading the label of Joint Juice Products at Walmart stores located in Cherry Hill and Audubon, New Jersey. Plaintiff Taylor also saw Joint Juice Products advertised on television and in print magazines. In reliance on the joint health benefit representations Plaintiff purchased Joint Juice from Walmart in Cherry Hill and Audubon, New Jersey on numerous occasions beginning in and around 2014 up to approximately 2016. By purchasing the falsely advertised Product, Plaintiff suffered injury-in-fact and lost money.

13. The Product does not provide the promised benefits. Had Plaintiff Taylor known the truth about Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions at the time of her purchase, Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product.

Defendant

14. Premier Nutrition Corporation ("Premier") f/k/a Joint Juice, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware. Premier's current headquarters is at 5905 Christie Avenue, Emeryville, California, 94608. Prior to Emeryville, Premier was headquartered at 188 Spear Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94105. As of August 2013, Premier became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Post Holdings, Inc. Premier is a manufacturer of high-protein nutrition products, including ready-to-drink shakes, bars, powders, and cookies. Premier's primary brands are Premier Protein and Joint Juice. Premier manufactures, advertises, markets, distributes, and/or sells the Joint Juice Products to tens of thousands of consumers in California and throughout the United States. The conduct at issue substantially emanates from California. From its headquarters and offices in California,

1 Defendant creates the false and deceptive advertising campaign at issue, and promotes,
 2 markets, distributes, and sells the Products to many thousands of consumers throughout the
 3 United States, including through its retail website. Defendant's CEO, President, Chief
 4 Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, marketing employees, research and development,
 5 and customer service personnel have also been located in California. Defendant's retail
 6 distribution vendor has been located in California, and its outside advertising agency was
 7 located in San Francisco.

8 15. Joint Juice, Inc. n/k/a Premier Nutrition Corporation was a San Francisco-based
 9 corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of California. Joint Juice, Inc.
 10 was headquartered at 120 Howard Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, California 94105. Joint
 11 Juice, Inc. was a leading provider of ready-to-drink glucosamine supplements. Up until its
 12 acquisition by Premier in October 2011, and from its headquarters and offices in California,
 13 Joint Juice, Inc. manufactured, advertised, marketed, distributed, and/or sold the Joint Juice
 14 Products to tens of thousands of consumers in New Jersey, California, and throughout the
 15 United States. On October 12, 2011, Joint Juice, Inc. announced the acquisition of Premier
 16 Nutrition.

17 16. Upon information and belief, Joint Juice's employees with decision-making
 18 authority relevant to this litigation, including Joint Juice's executives and marketing
 19 employees, have been located in California. For example, Mr. Ritterbush, who worked out of
 20 San Francisco, was the former CEO of Premier and former CEO of Joint Juice. The current
 21 President and General Manager of Premier (and former Vice President of Marketing) also
 22 works from Emeryville, California. The outside advertising agency used by Joint Juice was
 23 located in San Francisco. Further, Joint Juice represents that the Products were created by its
 24 founder, Dr. Kevin Stone, at the Stone Clinic in San Francisco.

25 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

26 *The Joint Juice Products*

27 17. Since 1999, on a nationwide basis, Defendant has distributed, marketed, and
 28 sold the Joint Juice Products.

18. The Joint Juice Products are sold by a variety of third-party retailers, including Costco, Sam's Club, Walgreens, Walmart, and Target. Defendant also sells Joint Juice directly to consumers through its website.

19. The Joint Juice Products are available in: (1) drink mix packets, which retailed for approximately \$22 for a thirty-count box; (2) eight-ounce beverage bottles, which retailed for approximately \$30 for a thirty-pack, or approximately \$6 for a six-pack; and (3) Easy Shot™ bottles, which retailed for approximately \$15 for a twenty-ounce bottle containing sixteen servings.

20. According to Defendant, and as stated on the Products' packaging, the Joint Juice Products contain 1,500 mg per serving of glucosamine hydrochloride and chondroitin sulfate.

21. Glucosamine hydrochloride is a combination of glucosamine (an amino sugar compound produced by the body, and which can be isolated from shellfish) where the glucosamine is combined with hydrochloric acid.

22. Unlike the Products at issue, other glucosamine-infused products often contain glucosamine sulfate, which is a combination of glucosamine and sulfur molecules.

23. Glucosamine is one the most abundant monosaccharides (sugars) in the body.

24. Glucosamine hydrochloride is less expensive than glucosamine sulfate.

25. According to a 2006 study published by the New England Journal of Medicine (discussed below), at least 20 million Americans are affected by osteoarthritis – a number that is expected to double over the next two decades.

26. According to the Mayo Clinic, the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis include joint pain, joint tenderness, joint stiffness, and the inability to move your joint through its full range of motion.²

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² <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/osteoarthritis/symptoms-causes/dxc-20198250> (last visited November 16, 2016).

Defendant's False and Deceptive Advertising for the Joint Juice Products

27. Since the Products' launch, Defendant, through its advertisements including on the Products' packaging and labeling, has consistently conveyed the message to consumers throughout the United States that Joint Juice helps to support and nourish cartilage, "lubricate" joints, and help with "joint comfort," simply by consuming the Products.

28. Defendant claims that glucosamine hydrochloride is the Products' primary active ingredient, and that chondroitin sulfate is an active ingredient.

29. Specifically, Defendant states on the Products' packaging and in its marketing materials that Joint Juice helps: to support and nourish cartilage, "lubricate" joints, and improve joint comfort without any limitation on which joints, for adults of *all* ages and without any limitation on what stages of joint related ailments.

30. In its marketing materials, including on its packaging and labeling, Defendant also represents that Joint Juice was "originally developed for pro athletes by orthopedic surgeon Kevin R. Stone, M.D. to keep joints healthy and flexible."

31. Defendant's marketing representations repeat and reinforce the claims made on the packaging and labeling for the Products. For example, on its website, Defendant represents that "Research indicates that you should take a minimum of 1,500 mg of glucosamine daily for joint health. That's why we put 1,500 mg in every Joint Juice® product" and "Glucosamine works to lubricate your joints by helping cartilage tissue absorb water. This helps cartilage perform its job of cushioning and mobility."³

32. Defendant's advertising deceptively reinforces the health benefits message through references to "expert stories," including from Dr. Kevin Stone, Joint Juice's founder and co-owner. According to an article written by Dr. Stone and posted on Defendant's website, "[t]aking glucosamine and chondroitin together – in the liquid formula found only in Joint Juice® products – ensure that you get a full day's supply of glucosamine (1,500 mg) and chondroitin to maintain healthy and happy joints."

³ <http://www.jointjuice.com/faq/general-information> (last visited November 16, 2016).

33. Defendant's website also contains a prominent link to a "Joint Juice® joint health assessment." This marketing gimmick further reinforces the false and misleading representation that Joint Juice will provide the significant, advertised health benefits.

34. Likewise, in a 60-second, nationwide television commercial, Joint Juice spokesman Joe Montana, who states that "my joints have gotten a little stiff lately and at first I thought I had to live with it because of pro football and just getting older," makes the false and deceptive representations that "the glucosamine and chondroitin lubricates and cushions the cartilage in my joints so I can move more easily . . . it works great for anyone who likes to keep moving!" Further adding unfounded credibility to the deceptive claim, the Joint Juice advertisement also states that Joint Juice "was originally developed by an orthopedic surgeon for pro athletes."⁴ According to Defendant, "glucosamine and chondroitin have been proven to help maintain joint function and mobility."⁵

35. The Joint Juice packaging also prominently features the Arthritis Foundation logo because it attracts purchasers who suffer from arthritis and joint pain. To reinforce the message, the labels state "Joint Juice is proud to support the Arthritis Foundation's efforts to help people take control of arthritis" or that Defendant "will donate a portion of the proceeds to the Arthritis Foundation . . . to help people take control of arthritis."

36. Since 2010, Joint Juice ready-to-drink packaging has remained materially identical, always focused on the promised joint health benefits: "A bottle a day keeps your joints in play," **"Drink Daily for Healthy, Flexible Joints,"** **"HELPS KEEP CARTILAGE LUBRICATED AND FLEXIBLE,"** and "For Healthy, Flexible Joints."

37. The Products' packaging appears as follows:

⁴ "Extraordinary Joe," available at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9qOqK_GjoUM (last visited March 15, 2013); *see also* <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYN-hoTYELE> (30 second version of the "Extraordinary Joe" television ad makes the same representations) (last visited Nov. 10, 2016).

⁵ "Joe Montana Partners with Joint Juice, Inc. to Get American on a Health Joint Regimen," available at <http://www.bevnet.com/news/2011/joe-montana-partners-with-joint-juice-inc-to-get-americans-on-a-healthy-joint-regimen> (last visited Nov. 10, 2016).

EasyShot™ (Front)

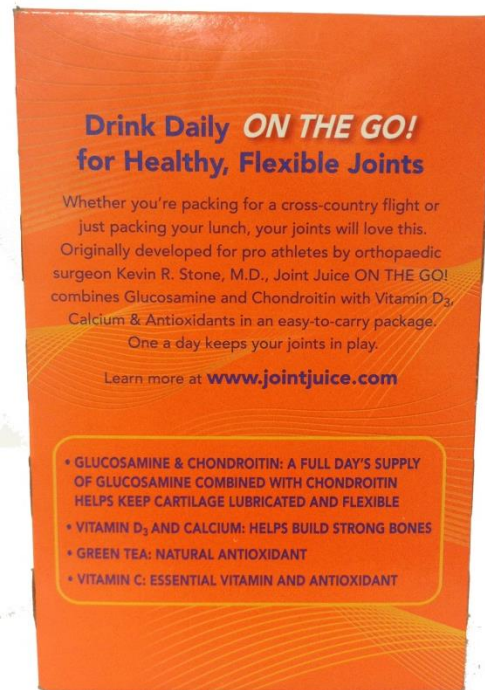


EasyShot™ (Back)



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Drink Mix Box (Back)



Ready-to-Drink Beverage Bottle Six-Pack





Scientific Studies Confirm that Joint Juice Is Not Effective and Defendant's Health Benefits Message Is False and Deceptive

38. Despite Defendant's representations, glucosamine, alone or in combination with other ingredients including chondroitin sulfate, is not effective in providing the represented joint health benefits.

39. All of the meta-analysis studies conclude that glucosamine and chondroitin do nothing. Meta-analysis is at the top of the hierarchy of medical evidence. *See* Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence at 607. "Meta-analysis is a method of pooling study results to arrive at a single figure to represent the totality of the studies reviewed." *Id.* At least ten meta-analyses on the clinical effects of glucosamine and/or chondroitin have been performed, and all ten found that the pooled results from the well-conducted, non-industry studies demonstrate glucosamine, alone or in combination with chondroitin, does not work. These ten meta-analyses, which collectively reviewed the results from tens of clinical studies involving thousands of people, are: Towheed, 2005 (20 studies, 2,570 subjects); Towheed, 2009 (25 studies, 4,963 subjects); Vlad, 2007 (15 studies); McAlindon, 2000 (15 studies); Eriksen,

2014 (25 studies, 3,458 subjects); Wandel, 2010 (10 studies, 3,803 subjects); Reichenbach, 2007 (20 studies, 3,846 subjects); Wu, 2013 (19 studies, 3,159 subjects); Singh, 2015 (43 studies, 4,962 subjects); and Kongtharvonskul, 2015 (31 studies).

40. For example, in their 2007 meta-analysis, Vlad, et al. reviewed all studies involving glucosamine hydrochloride and concluded that “[g]lucosamine hydrochloride is not effective.” *Glucosamine for Pain in Osteoarthritis*, 56:7 *Arthritis Rheum.* 2267-77 (2007); *see also id.* at 2275 (“we believe that there is sufficient information to conclude that glucosamine hydrochloride lacks efficacy for pain in OA”).

41. The 2010 meta-analysis by Wandel, et al., entitled *Effects of Glucosamine, Chondroitin, Or Placebo In Patients With Osteoarthritis Or Hip Or Knee: Network Meta-Analysis*, *BMJ* 341:c4675 (2010), examined prior studies involving glucosamine and chondroitin, alone or in combination, and whether they relieved the symptoms or progression of arthritis of the knee or hip. The study authors reported that glucosamine and chondroitin, alone or in combination, did not reduce joint pain or have an impact on the narrowing of joint space: “Our findings indicate that glucosamine, chondroitin, and their combination do not result in a relevant reduction of joint pain nor affect joint space narrowing compared with placebo.” *Id.* at 8. The authors further concluded “[w]e believe it unlikely that future trials will show a clinically relevant benefit of any of the evaluated preparations.” *Id.*

42. Eriksen, 2014, is a meta-analysis published in a journal of the American College of Rheumatology. It examined 25 placebo-controlled clinical studies involving glucosamine, including GAIT, concluding “We are confident that glucosamine by and large has no clinically important effect.” Eriksen, Patrick, Else M. Bartels, Roy D. Altman, Henning Bliddal, Carsten Juhl, and Robin Christensen, *Risk of Bias and Brand Explain the Observed Inconsistency in Trials on Glucosamine for Symptomatic Relief of Osteoarthritis: A Meta-Analysis of Placebo-Controlled Trials*, *ARTHRITIS CARE & RESEARCH* 66, no. 12 (2014) at 1844-1855; *see also id.* (“[o]ur meta-analysis provides high-quality evidence that glucosamine in forms other than the one made by Rottapharm[] consistently does not reduce pain more than placebo”).

43. Towheed 2009, a prestigious Cochrane Collaboration publication, reviewed 25 clinical studies with 4,963 subjects and found no benefits from glucosamine. *See* Towheed T., et al., Glucosamine therapy for treating osteoarthritis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD002946 (Updated and Published in Issue 4, 2009). Dr. Towheed and co-authors concluded, “The high quality studies showed that pain improved about the same whether people took glucosamine or fake pills.” *Id.* at 2.

44. The findings of the gold standard, individual clinical studies confirm the meta-analyses’ conclusion that glucosamine and chondroitin do not work.

45. In the late 1990s, the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”) funded the \$12.5 million multicenter GAIT study. GAIT was the first large-scale multicenter clinical trial in the United States on glucosamine and chondroitin. The first GAIT publication examined results from 1,583 subjects randomized to receive one of five treatments over 6 months: (1) 1500 mg glucosamine hydrochloride, (2) 1200 mg chondroitin, (3) glucosamine plus chondroitin, (4) celecoxib, or (5) placebo. The GAIT I publication, published in 2006 in the New England Journal of Medicine (the “2006 GAIT Study”), reported that glucosamine and chondroitin were not effective in reducing pain. *See* Clegg, D., et al., *Glucosamine, Chondroitin Sulfate, and the Two in Combination for Painful Knee Osteoarthritis*, 354 New England J. of Med. 795, 806 (2006) (“The analysis of the primary outcome measure did not show that either [glucosamine or chondroitin], alone or in combination, was efficacious.”).

46. Subsequent GAIT studies in 2008 and 2010 reported that glucosamine and chondroitin did not rebuild cartilage and were otherwise ineffective – even in patients with moderate to severe knee pain for which the 2006 reported results were inconclusive. *See* Sawitzke, A.D., et al., *The Effect of Glucosamine and/or Chondroitin Sulfate on the Progression of Knee Osteoarthritis: A GAIT Report*, 58(10) J. Arthritis Rheum. 3183–91 (Oct. 2008) (“GAIT II”). The GAIT II publication, which was based on 572 subjects across nine sites, reported no difference in joint space width between those receiving glucosamine and chondroitin or placebo.

1 47. The 2010 GAIT III publication, with 662 subjects, also concluded glucosamine
2 and chondroitin are no more effective in relieving pain than placebo. *See* Sawitzke, A.D.,
3 *Clinical Efficacy And Safety Of Glucosamine, Chondroitin Sulphate, Their Combination,*
4 *Celecoxib Or Placebo Taken To Treat Osteoarthritis Of The Knee: 2-Year Results From*
5 GAIT, 69(8) Ann Rheum. Dis. 1459-64 (Aug. 2010) (“GAIT III”).

6 48. The GAIT studies are consistent with the reported results of prior and
7 subsequent studies. For example, a 1999 study involving 100 subjects by Houpt, et al., entitled
8 *Effect of glucosamine hydrochloride in the treatment of pain of osteoarthritis of the knee,*
9 26(11) J. Rheumatol. 2423-30 (1999), found that glucosamine hydrochloride performed no
10 better than placebo at reducing pain at the conclusion of the eight week trial.

11 49. Likewise, a 2004 study by McAlindon, et al., entitled *Effectiveness of*
12 *Glucosamine For Symptoms of Knee Osteoarthritis: Results From and Internet-Based*
13 *Randomized Double-Blind Controlled Trial*, 117(9) Am. J. Med. 649-9 (Nov. 2004),
14 concluded that “glucosamine was no more effective than placebo in treating symptoms of knee
15 osteoarthritis” – in short, that glucosamine is ineffective. *Id.* at 646 (“we found no difference
16 between the glucosamine and placebo groups in any of the outcome measures, at any of the
17 assessment time points”).

18 50. Many studies have also confirmed there is a significant “placebo” effect with
19 respect to consumption of products represented to be effective in providing joint health
20 benefits such as Defendant’s Products.

21 51. Indeed, more than 30% of persons who took placebos in these studies believed
22 that they were experiencing joint health benefits when all they were taking was a placebo.

23 52. A 2004 study by Cibere, et al., entitled *Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-*
24 *Controlled Glucosamine Discontinuation Trial In Knee Osteoarthritis*, 51(5) Arthritis Care &
25 Research 738-45 (Oct. 15, 2004), studied users of glucosamine who had claimed to have
26 experienced at least moderate improvement after starting glucosamine. These patients were
27 divided into two groups – one that continued using glucosamine and one that was given a
28 placebo. For six months, the primary outcome observed was the proportion of disease flares in

1 the glucosamine and placebo groups. A secondary outcome was the time to disease flare. The
2 study results reflected that there were no differences in either the primary or secondary
3 outcomes for glucosamine and placebo. The authors concluded that the study provided no
4 evidence of symptomatic benefit from continued use of glucosamine – in other words, any
5 prior perceived benefits were due to the placebo effect and not glucosamine. *Id.* at 743 (“In
6 this study, we found that knee OA disease flare occurred as frequently, as quickly, and as
7 severely in patients who were randomized to continue receiving glucosamine compared with
8 those who received placebo. As a result, the efficacy of glucosamine as a symptom-modifying
9 drug in knee OA is not supported by our study.”).

10 53. To similar effect, in the “Joints on Glucosamine” or “JOG” study, Dr. Kwoh
11 and co-authors concluded that glucosamine was not effective in preventing the worsening of
12 cartilage damage. *See Kwoh CK et al., Effect of Oral Glucosamine on Joint Structure in*
13 *Individuals With Chronic Knee Pain: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial*, 66(4)
14 *Arthritis Rheumatol.*, 930-9 (2014). JOG was a 201-person, randomized clinical trial
15 comparing those who consumed the same type of glucosamine in Joint Juice and those
16 consuming a placebo. JOG examined subjects without arthritis. The JOG study found: “There
17 was no difference between the two groups” in terms of cartilage loss and “[t]here were no
18 significant differences between the glucosamine and control groups from baseline to the 12-
19 week assessment, the 12-week to 24-week assessment, or from baseline to 24 weeks for the
20 WOMAC pain or function subscales or the total WOMAC score.” *Id.* at 935.

21 54. The uniform consensus of clinical treatment protocols, sometimes referred to as
22 clinical practice guidelines, is that glucosamine and chondroitin do not work, should not be
23 used, and are not cost effective. Clinical treatment protocols are evidence-based, developed
24 from an in-depth cross-review of studies and meta-analyses by experts in the field. For
25 example, the National Collaborating Centre for Chronic Conditions (“NCCCC”) reported “the
26 evidence to support the efficacy of glucosamine hydrochloride as a symptom modifier is poor”
27 and the “evidence for efficacy of chondroitin was less convincing.” NCCCC, *Osteoarthritis*
28 *National Clinical Guideline for Care and Management of Adults*, Royal College of Physicians,

1 London 2008. Consistent with its lack of efficacy findings, the NCCCC Guideline did not
2 recommend the use of glucosamine or chondroitin for treating osteoarthritis. *Id.* at 33.

3 55. In December 2008, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
4 (“AAOS”) published clinical practice guidelines for the *Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee*
5 (*nonarthroplasty*), and made a “strong” recommendation that “glucosamine and sulfate or
6 hydrochloride not be prescribed for patients with symptomatic OA of the knee.” Richmond, et
7 al., *Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (nonarthroplasty)*, J. Am. Acad. Orthop. Surg. Vol.
8 17 No. 9 591-600 (2009). This AAOS recommendation was based on a 2007 report from the
9 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which states that “the best available
10 evidence found that glucosamine hydrochloride, chondroitin sulfate, or their combination did
11 not have any clinical benefit in patients with primary OA of the knee.” Samson, et al.,
12 *Treatment of Primary and Secondary Osteoarthritis of the Knee, Agency for Healthcare*
13 *Research and Quality*, 2007 Sep. 1. Report No. 157.

14 56. In 2013, the AAOS published updated clinical practice guidelines, and based on
15 its review of twenty-one human studies, again made a “strong” recommendation that neither
16 glucosamine nor chondroitin be used for patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee.
17 See *Treatment of Osteoarthritis of the Knee, Evidence-Based Guideline* (2d Ed.), American
18 Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (2013) at 262.

19 57. The American College of Rheumatology, and the United Kingdom National
20 Institute for Health and Care Excellence (“NICE”) also recommend against using glucosamine
21 or chondroitin. See Hochberg, M.C., et al., American College of Rheumatology 2012
22 *Recommendations for the Use of Nonpharmacologic and Pharmacologic Therapies in*
23 *Osteoarthritis of the Hand, Hip, and Knee*. Arthritis Care & Research 2012; 64(4):465-474;
24 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, Clinical Guidelines: Osteoarthritis Care and
25 management in adults (February 2014).

26 58. In 2011, Miller and Clegg, after surveying the clinical study history of
27 glucosamine and chondroitin, concluded that, “[t]he cost-effectiveness of these dietary
28 supplements alone or in combination in the treatment of OA has not been demonstrated in

1 North America.” Miller, K. and Clegg, D., *Glucosamine and Chondroitin Sulfate*, Rheum. Dis.
 2 Clin. N. Am. 37 103-118 (2011).

3 59. Even studies not concerning the type of glucosamine in the Joint Juice Products
 4 demonstrate that glucosamine does not provide the joint health benefits that Defendant
 5 represents. For example, a study by Rozendaal, et al., entitled *Effect of Glucosamine Sulfate on*
 6 *Hip Osteoarthritis*, 148 Ann. of Intern. Med. 268-77 (2008), assessing the effectiveness of
 7 glucosamine on the symptoms and structural progression of hip osteoarthritis during two years
 8 of treatment, concluded that glucosamine was no better than placebo in reducing symptoms
 9 and progression of hip osteoarthritis.

10 60. In 2012, a report by Rovati, et al. entitled *Crystalline glucosamine sulfate in the*
 11 *management of knee osteoarthritis: efficacy, safety, and pharmacokinetic properties*, Ther Adv
 12 Musculoskel Dis 4(3):167-180 (2012), noted that glucosamine hydrochloride “ha[s] never
 13 been shown to be effective.”

14 61. On July 7, 2010, Wilkens, et al., reported that there was no difference between
 15 placebo and glucosamine for the treatment of low back pain and lumbar osteoarthritis and that
 16 neither glucosamine nor placebo were effective in reducing pain related disability. The
 17 researchers also concluded that, “Based on our results, it seems unwise to recommend
 18 glucosamine to all patients” with low back pain and lumbar osteoarthritis. Wilkens, et al.,
 19 *Effect of Glucosamine on Pain-Related Disability in Patients With Chronic Low Back Pain*
 20 *and Degenerative Lumbar Osteoarthritis*, 304(1) JAMA 45-52 (July 7, 2010).

21 62. In 2009, a panel of scientists from the European Food Safety Authority
 22 (“EFSA”) (a panel established by the European Union to provide independent scientific advice
 23 to improve food safety and consumer protection), reviewed nineteen studies submitted by an
 24 applicant, and concluded that “a cause and effect relationship has not been established between
 25 the consumption of glucosamine hydrochloride and a reduced rate of cartilage degeneration in
 26 individuals without osteoarthritis.” EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies,
 27 *Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of a health claim related to glucosamine*
 28 *hydrochloride and reduced rate of cartilage degeneration and reduced risk of osteoarthritis*,

1 EFSA Journal (2009), 7(10):1358.

2 63. In a separate opinion from 2009, an EFSA panel examined the evidence for
3 glucosamine (either hydrochloride or sulfate) alone or in combination with chondroitin sulfate
4 and maintenance of joints. The claimed effect was “joint health,” and the proposed claims
5 included “helps to maintain healthy joint,” “supports mobility,” and “helps to keep joints
6 supple and flexible.” Based on its review of eleven human intervention studies, three meta-
7 analyses, 21 reviews and background papers, two animal studies, one in vitro study, one short
8 report, and one case report, the EFSA panel concluded that “a cause and effect relationship has
9 not been established between the consumption of glucosamine (either as glucosamine
10 hydrochloride or as glucosamine sulphate), either alone or in combination with chondroitin
11 sulphate, and the maintenance of normal joints.” EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition
12 and Allergies, *Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of health claims related to glucosamine
13 alone or in combination with chondroitin sulphate and maintenance of joints and reduction of
14 inflammation*, EFSA Journal (2009), 7(9):1264.

15 64. In 2012, EFSA examined the evidence glucosamine sulphate or glucosamine
16 hydrochloride, and a claimed effect of “contributes to the maintenance of normal joint
17 cartilage.” Based on its review of 61 references provided by Merck Consumer Healthcare, the
18 EFSA panel concluded that “a cause and effect relationship has not been established between
19 the consumption of glucosamine and maintenance of normal joint cartilage in individuals
20 without osteoarthritis.” EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies, *Scientific
21 Opinion on the substantiation of a health claim related to glucosamine and maintenance of
22 normal joint cartilage*, EFSA Journal 2012, 10(5): 2691.

23 ***The Impact of Defendant’s Wrongful Conduct***

24 65. Despite clinical studies that show the ingredients in Defendant’s Joint Juice
25 Products are ineffective, Defendant conveyed and continues to convey one uniform health
26 benefits message: Joint Juice supports and nourishes cartilage, “lubricates” joints, and
27 improves joint comfort in all joints in the human body, for adults of all ages and for all manner
28 and stages of joint-related ailments.

66. As the inventor, manufacturer, and distributor of Joint Juice, Defendant possesses specialized knowledge regarding the content and effects of the ingredients contained in Joint Juice and Defendant is in a superior position to know whether its Products work as advertised.

67. Specifically, Defendant knew, but failed to disclose, that Joint Juice does not provide the joint health benefits represented and that well-conducted, clinical studies have found the ingredients in Joint Juice to be ineffective in providing the joint health benefits represented by Defendant.

68. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be deceived or misled by Defendant's false and deceptive joint health benefit representations. Plaintiff purchased Joint Juice during the Class period and in doing so, read and considered the Product's label and based her decision to purchase the Product on the joint health benefit representations on the Product packaging. Defendant's joint health benefit representations and omissions were a material factor in influencing Plaintiff's decision to purchase the Product.

69. The only purpose for purchasing Joint Juice is to obtain the represented joint health benefits. Although it does not provide the represented, significant health benefits, Joint Juice retails for approximately \$6 per six-pack.⁶

CLASS DEFINITION AND ALLEGATIONS

70. Plaintiff asserts her respective counts on behalf of a class of New Jersey purchasers pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and (3) defined as:

All persons who purchased in New Jersey any Joint Juice Product.

Excluded from the Class are the Defendant, its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors; those who purchased the Joint Juice Products for the purpose of resale; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Class; the judge to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof; and those who assert claims for personal

⁶ At Walmart's online store, a six-pack of 8-ounce bottles costs \$4.42. <http://www.walmart.com/ip/Joint-Juice-Glucosamine-Chondroitin-Blend-Blueberry-Acai-4-6pk-8oz/14292593> (last visited Nov. 10, 2016); *see also* <http://shop.jointjuice.com/Joint-Juice-ReadytoDrink-Supplement--Blueberry-Acai/p/JTJ-042203&c=JointJuice@Drinks> (6-pack of 8 ounce bottles retails for \$8.94 on jointjuice.com).

1 injury.

2 71. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for classwide treatment is appropriate because
3 Plaintiff can prove the elements of her respective claims on a classwide basis using the same
4 evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same
5 claims.

6 72. **Numerosity – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of the
7 Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Defendant
8 has sold many thousands of units of Products to Class members.

9 73. **Commonality and Predominance – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure**
10 **23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** This action involves common questions of law and fact, which
11 predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members, including, without
12 limitation:

- 13 (a) Whether the representations discussed herein that Defendant made
14 about its Joint Juice Products were or are true, or are misleading, or
15 likely to deceive;
- 16 (b) Whether Defendant's conduct violates public policy;
- 17 (c) Whether Defendant engaged in false or misleading advertising;
- 18 (d) Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes violations of the laws asserted
19 herein;
- 20 (e) Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members have been injured and
21 the proper measure of their losses as a result of those injuries; and
- 22 (f) Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to injunctive,
23 declaratory, or other equitable relief.

24 74. **Typicality – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiff's claims are
25 typical of the other Class members' claims because, among other things, all Class members
26 were comparably injured through the uniform prohibited conduct described above.

27 75. **Adequacy of Representation – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).**
28 Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with

1 the interests of the other Class members she seeks to represent; she has retained counsel
 2 competent and experienced in complex commercial and class action litigation; and Plaintiff
 3 intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class members will be fairly
 4 and adequately protected by the Plaintiff and her counsel.

5 76. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure**
 6 **23(b)(2).** Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and
 7 the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory
 8 relief, as described below, with respect to Class as a whole.

9 77. **Superiority – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).** A class action is
 10 superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy,
 11 and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action.
 12 The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Class members are
 13 relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually
 14 litigate their claims against Defendant, so it would be impracticable for Class members to
 15 individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even if Class members could
 16 afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a
 17 potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to
 18 all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer
 19 management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale,
 20 and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

21 **NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ACTION**

22 78. Pursuant to N.J. Stat. Ann. §56:8-20, a copy of this Complaint has been mailed
 23 to the Attorney General at the time of the filing of the Complaint.

24 **CLAIMS ALLEGED**

25 **COUNT I**

26 **Violations of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act – N.J.S.A. §§56:8-1, et seq.**

27 79. Plaintiff Taylor incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth
 28 herein.

1 80. This Count arises under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (“NJCFA”),
2 N.J.S.A. §§56:8-1, *et seq.*

3 81. Section 56:8-2 provides, in relevant part:

4 The act, use or employment by any person of any unconscionable
5 commercial practice, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise,
6 misrepresentation, or the knowing, concealment, suppression, or omission of
7 any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment,
8 suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of any
merchandise or real estate, or with the subsequent performance of such person
as aforesaid, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or
damaged thereby, is declared to be an unlawful practice

9 82. Plaintiff, other members of the Class, and Defendant are “persons” within the
10 meaning of the NJCFA.

11 83. Plaintiff and Class members are “consumers” who purchased “merchandise” –
12 Joint Juice – pursuant to a consumer transaction for personal use and are, therefore, subject to
13 protection under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. §§56:8-1, *et seq.*

14 84. Defendant conducted trade or commerce within the meaning of the NJCFA.

15 85. The acts, practices, misrepresentations, concealments, and omissions by
16 Defendant were made in connection with the sale and advertisement of its Joint Juice and with
17 the intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression and omission, and constitute
18 unlawful, deceptive and unconscionable commercial practices within the meaning of the
19 NJCFA.

20 86. Defendant also knowingly concealed, suppressed and consciously omitted
21 material facts to Plaintiff and other members of the Class knowing that consumers would rely
22 on the advertisements and packaging to purchase Joint Juice, including by concealing
23 scientific studies and data that did not support its claims.

24 87. The misrepresentations and omissions were material and were intended to, and
25 likely to, deceive a reasonable consumer.

26 88. As a result of the use and employment by Defendant of the unlawful acts,
27 Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered ascertainable losses in the form of, *inter alia*,
28 monies spent to purchase Joint Juice, and they are entitled to recover such damages, together

1 with appropriate penalties, including treble damages, attorneys' fees and costs of suit pursuant
 2 to N.J.S.A. §§56:8-2.11, 56:8-2.12 and 56:8-19. As is alleged above, the products provide no
 3 health benefits to the user and, thus, are worthless.

4 89. Additionally, pursuant to N.J.S.A. §56:8-19, Plaintiff Taylor and the Class seek
 5 injunctive relief to stop the ongoing deceptive advertising and for a corrective advertising
 6 campaign.

7 JURY DEMAND

8 Plaintiff demands trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable.

9 REQUEST FOR RELIEF

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class,
 11 respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant, as
 12 follows:

13 A. Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Class as
 14 requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative and appointing the undersigned
 15 counsel as Class Counsel;

16 B. Ordering Defendant to pay actual damages to Plaintiff and the other members
 17 of the Class;

18 C. Ordering Defendant to pay punitive damages, as allowable by law, to Plaintiff
 19 and the other members of the Class;

20 D. Ordering Defendant to pay statutory damages, as allowable by the statutes
 21 asserted herein, to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class;

22 E. Awarding injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including enjoining
 23 Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and ordering Defendant
 24 to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;

25 F. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff and
 26 the other members of the Class;

27 G. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any
 28 amounts awarded; and

H. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 13, 2016

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